



## THEATRE-ROYAL.

On WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9. 1785.

Will be presented, a Play, called,  
**THE TEMPEST,**

OR THE  
**INCHANTED ISLAND.**

Altered from Shakespeare, by Dryden.

The first act concludes with a view of a Rocky shore and a Tempestuous Sea, on which is seen a ship in distress, amidst the horrors of a storm, attended by peals of thunder, and a shower of fire. The vessel strikes upon a rock; and, notwithstanding all the efforts of the mariners to save her, goes to pieces.

In act III. a subterraneous banquet rises, and is afterwards sunk by Furies, effected by the magic of Prospero, and his attendant spirits.

In the course of the Play will be introduced,  
**AN AIR BALLOON.**

Exhibiting, in two points of view, a distinct representation of that very extraordinary machine: 1st, in its perpendicular ascent; and, 2dly, in its horizontal direction, as it was seen on the 10th of October 1783; with a distant view of that city.

The Play concludes with a beautiful view of a Calm Sea, with Neptune and Amphitrite in a triumphal car, drawn by Sea Horses.

To which will be added a Farce called  
**THE DESERTER.**

Tickets to be had, and Places for the Boxes taken, at the Office.

## THE MILITARY CLUB

TO meet at NORTH'S Tavern, on Tuesday the 15th February instant. It is requested, that as many members as possible will attend this meeting. Dinner on the table at 4 o'clock.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL CAMPBELL of Blythwood, in the Chair.  
H. STEUART, Secretary.

## A New Magazine.

This Day is published, price ONE SHILLING,  
NUMBER FIRST

OF THE  
**EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,**

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

To be continued Monthly.

And meant to comprehend whatever is valuable or entertaining in the London and Foreign Periodical Publications, together with a variety of Original Pieces.

This Number contains the following Articles:

ESSAY on the universality of the French Language, translated from L'Esprit des Journaux.  
Observations on Dr Robertson's introduction to the history of Charles the Fifth, from the same work.

A defence of catches, in answer to Mr Jackson of Exeter.  
Biographical sketch of Dr Johnson, by T. Tyers.  
Classical epitaph on Dr Johnson, by Albanius.

Observations on the Sorrows of Werter.  
Unfortunate voyage to the South Seas by Mons. Marion.  
On the jealousy shown by the Mahometans to European travellers.

Description of a Fine Gentleman.  
Remarks on the planet Mercury.  
Account of the late French youth, who, in 1784, travelled from the French.

New remarks on some passages in Shakespeare—to be continued.  
Thoughts on crimes and punishments.

Strictures on Dr Johnson's dictionary, by an eminent hand.  
Animal magnetism, a new and extraordinary discovery, translated from the French.

Amusements of the court of Tippoo Saib, from the same.  
East India anecdotes.  
Account of the fiery meteor which appeared on the 13th of August 1783, collected from the different observations, by Dr Blagden.

Curious letter to Mr Pinkerton, the author of some ingenious poetical performances.  
A new method of measuring the height of hills by means of the thermometer.

Description of a new-invented electrical machine.  
Review of Bell's surgery.  
Singular anecdotes.  
An Eastern tale.

## POETRY.

The supper of the six fages, a comic tale, translated from the French.  
A pastoral sonnet.

A humorous imitation of Horace.  
New song by George Colman, Esq.  
A favourite new song, "Mary, weep nae mair for me," with the music, now first published.

English Theatre.  
Proposal for instituting a society for the cultivation of vocal harmony.

Subscriptions are received by J. SIBBALD, Parliament-square.  
N. B. It is desired that Subscribers in the Country, will be particular with regard to their address, and mode of conveyance.

## CURES PERFORMED BY

### Mr Spillbury's Antiscorbutic Drops,

WHICH are prepared at his Dispensary, Soho Square, London, and now vended in the new-moulded bottles of 5 s. d. each, free of all King's duty, by JOHN CAW Stationer, at the door of the first turnpike, near Lady Stair's Close, Lawn-market, Edinburgh, who has been recommended to Mr Spillbury, as an agent for this purpose, and has now received a large Cargo of the Medicine; and who will also supply, with a perusal of Mr Spillbury's Treatise, several of which were selected by the Surgeon, Ministers, and Elders of the parishes where the medicine is used. So great is the efficacy of this Medicine, that a single bottle is sufficient for a trial in cases of the Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatism, and other complaints arising from the impurities of the blood.

### SALE of a HOUSE in North St David's Street, NEW TOWN.

TO be SOLD, the Second and Upper Flats of a TENEMENT, being the northmost corner house in North St David's Street, New-Town. The principal flat consists of six rooms, with two light bed-rooms, kitchen, and two sleeping apartments for servants. The drawing room and dining room are painted in an elegant manner, and the whole rooms and passages are highly finished.

The Upper Flat consists of four genteel rooms, all papered and painted, with kitchen, and four light sleeping closets, besides pantries, and is presently let for 20 l.

These flats are so constructed, that they may be thrown into one house, or divided into two, as they are at present, and may be let separately or together for 62 l.—There are four large cellars, with a small piece of back ground, and privilege of a water pipe belonging to the subject.

This House commands the most enchanting prospect of the Frith and country adjacent, and is esteemed to be one of the best situated in the New-Town.

For particulars, apply to Richard Lake writer to the signet, the proprietor.

The following letter was printed and distributed a few weeks ago, but the circulation not being thought sufficiently general, we have been requested to publish it.

DEAR SIR,

I AM very sorry I am obliged to be out of town at this time, when the Proposals for a South Bridge, and an Establishment for the Poor, &c. are under the consideration of the various Societies interested in these objects. My affairs in the country absolutely require my going there for a month; allow me, therefore, to communicate to you, as a large Proprietor in George's Square, and as Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, my remarks upon the objections which I understand have occurred to some very respectable persons residing in that Square, or members of that Faculty.

The only solid objection that I have heard of to the equitable proportion of the King's land-tax required from the Proprietors to the South, is, that, in process of time, the Proprietors on the south side may be paying 3 l. per cent. on real rent, while those in the City, instead of 4 l. per cent. on valued rent, now proposed, may, by the increase of property, be paying only 2 l. per cent. The objection appears to me to have force; and the remedy is obvious. Let the adjusted proportions be subjected to equal diminutions or augmentations, according as future contingencies may require the one or the other.

It has been said, that many of the members of the College of Justice hesitate respecting the plan of a more equal taxation, for the following reasons:

1st, That, if they shall acquiesce in the proposed taxes, a principle may be thereby established that will enable the Magistrates and Council to subject them to higher taxes in future.

2d, That they apprehend much of the revenues of the City has hitherto been consumed in an improper manner; and not on public works.

3d, That, should they agree to pay the proposed taxes, they are by no means certain that the produce of them will be expended hereafter on the laudable purposes proposed.

The answer to the first of these reasons is, that no new taxes whatever for the support of the police of Edinburgh have been applied for, or laid on the citizens, these hundred years past; and that, should the College of Justice agree to pay their proportion of the present taxes, it is obvious there will be still less occasion to tax in future; besides, it is Parliament only that can tax, and Citizens of every description can oppose here, and in Parliament, all improper applications for taxes.

Every body knows the very expensive public works which have been carried on in Edinburgh during the last thirty years. In the year 1754, when these works were first begun, the City was possessed of 3415 l. Royal Bank Stock, sold at sundry periods for the sum of 7556 l.; all this property, and also

been expended on public works. Insinuations have been made, that the tavern expences of the Magistrates and Council are extravagant. During the last twenty-nine years, the whole tavern-bills have amounted to 335 l. 5 s. 8 d. per annum, at an average, for election dinners, making burgesses, Leith races, &c. &c. I do not include the annual expence, for these twenty-nine years, of dinners, &c. at settling ministers, 27 l. 17 s. 10 d. as it is paid from the vacant stipends; nor the annual average charge of entertaining the Convention of the Royal Burghs, 149 l. 19 s. 5 d. The last expence must be continued until the Convention is abolished; and, I confess, I think the whole charge of the Royal Burghs convention is much greater than any benefit derived from it.

To the third reason I answer, That the College of Justice may perfectly rely on the proper application of the taxes, which it is now proposed should be paid by them. The Chamberlain shall every year shew them the receipts of the clergy for the annuity, which is all paid to them;—the Commissioners of lamps, annually elected by the different districts of inhabitants, (College of Justice included), are to expend the revenue for lighting;—the Managers of the Poor-house, several of whom are of the College of Justice, are to dispose of that revenue. The Magistrates and Council have neither directly nor indirectly any power over either of the two last mentioned revenues; the only remaining article, 1 per cent. as a substitution for part of the impost, will be applied, as the impost now is, to the ordinary purposes of the city.

The second reason, namely, that a member of the College of Justice, paid 4 l. King's cess; and that all the taxes now desired for cess and police amount to 5 l. 12 s.; difference 1 l. 12 s. It is true, the cess just now on such a house is only 2 l. 8 s. instead of 4 l.; but, how has it been diminished? By the operation of the before-mentioned expenditure on the bridge, &c. of funds belonging to the merchants and tradesmen, the benefit of which (1 l. 12 s. per annum on a house of 50 l. real rent) is now enjoyed by all the members of the College of Justice, though they paid no part of the expence of the melioration.

There is another view of this matter: It appears to be very generally admitted, that the privilege cannot extend to poor's-money, or lamp-money; the objection of the College of Justice can therefore only be pointed against the two following articles:

Annuity on a house of 50 l. rented, or 40 l. valued

Substitution for part impost

L. 1 12 0

0 8 0

L. 2 0 0

## BUT,

From this must be deducted the difference betwixt 2 l. 8 s. the present cess on such a house, and the 1 l. 16 s. cess proposed by the new plan

0 12 0

This sum of L. 1 8 0 on a house of that value, amounts to about the sum of 370 l. Sterling per annum on the whole members of the College of Justice.

I must further observe, That, should the new plan be adopted, a country gentleman, or a member of the College of Justice, will pay only 5 l. 12 s. on a 50 l. real rent; and an eminent banker, or merchant, at least 10 l. 12 s. per annum on a similar house; for the proportion of the 1250 l. watch-money and trades cess, affecting the latter, will be at least 5 l. per annum.

I am confident, that the Magistrates and Council, whose books may legally be examined by the Barons of Exchequer, will rejoice to have them also examined, for thirty years past, by a Committee of the College of Justice. The vouchers of every article are annually examined by 16 of the most eminent merchants and tradesmen (not of the council); their books are accurate as those of the Bank; and they flatter themselves, that the public money will be found to have been expended with propriety and economy. The city exhibits several noble instances of the private generosity of citizens, generously devoted to public uses; but, it is believed, no instance can be mentioned of peculation by any citizen on the funds of the community.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest esteem and regard,

DEAR SIR,

Your most obedient and

most faithful servant,

J. HUNTER-BLAIR.

EDINBURGH, Dec. 7. 1784. } P. S. Inclosed is the twenty-nine years progressive state of town expences.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Treasurer of the Navy.

Statement of the City of Edinburgh's Expence, in the following particulars, for twenty-nine years, from Michaelmas 1754 to Martinmas 1783.

Periods.	Tavern expence.	Entertaining the royal boroughs.	Calling & admitting ministers.	Leith races.
L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
1754	195 13 5	144 6 10	24 7 3	29 0 5
1755	232 9 5	147 5 6	6 12 6	44 3 9
1756	233 16 11	109 10 8	24 19 6	23 7 9
1757	212 0 7	78 16 0	43 7 10	48 6 4
1758	206 1 4	86 11 6	3 18 2	6 5 6
1759	270 17 10	90 7 0	0 0 0	31 0 10
1760	216 19 11	65 1 10	2 12 0	13 19 9
1761	293 17 3	121 9 4	35 10 0	26 4 4
1762	316 7 8	127 18 9	1 1 0	47 3 10
1763	285 13 0	114 19 0	78 15 8	14 19 10
Tot.	2463 12 7	1080 6 5	221 4 8	284 12 7

Med.	246 7 3	108 0 7	22 2 5	28 9 3
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1764	403 2 11	123 1 9	61 8 6	15 9 0
1765	326 11 5	129 6 4	0 0 0	23 13 5

1766	437 3 3	153 7 1	84 19 4	105 7 5
1767	384 14 10	187 16 10	40 0 11	74 3 3

1768	306 9 9	174 17 0	0 0 0	111 17 4
1769	96 17 10	153 13 10	0 0 0	24 5 5

1770	358 10 10	167 7 3	5 17 0	78 0 0
1771	443 8 6	165 15 3	5 11 11	111 7 0

1772	161 14 9	154 6 10	0 0 0	59 3 8
Tot.	3228 17 4	1536 7 1	276 2 6	655 11 4

Med.	322 17 4	153 12 2	27 12 3	65 11 1
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1773	244 12 3	166 10 4	0 12 11	33 9 9
1774	120 2 0	152 4 3	2 7 0	64 15 9

1775	160 2 10	180 15 7	81 2 0	96 14 3
1776	205 12 2	192 16 11	15 1 0	72 18 3

1777	458 17 4	140 18 8	115 6 9	26 15 1
1778	275 16 7	172 16 1	58 18 0	25 10 6

1779	232 9 10	214 0 10	32 2 0	39 9 6
1780	628 17 7	247 10 5	0 0 0	57 1 9

1781	310 10 11	220 13 10	0 0 0	29 14 3
Tot.	2637 1 6	1694 6 11	305 9 8	446 8 4

Med.	293 0 2	188 5 2	31 18 10	49 12 0
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## MEMORANDUM.

1st, Under the head of Tavern Expence is included the concert night before the election of the magistrates, the election dinner, the entertainment of persons of distinction, &c.

2d, Under the head of calling and admitting Ministers, are included some small fees to clerks, beadles, &c. And,

3d, Under the head of Leith Races, is included coaches, measuring the course, &c.

## MEDIUMS.

Tavern expence	Entertaining royal boroughs.	Calling & admitting ministers.	Leith races
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10 to years	246 7 3	108 7 0	22 2 5	28 9 3
20 to years	322 17 4	153 12 2	27 12 3	65 11 1

Last 9 years	293 0 2	188 5 2	31 18 10	49 12 0
Tot. Mediums	862 4 9	449 18 5	83 13 6	143 12 4

1754 to 1783	287 8 3	149 19 5	27 17 10	47 17 5
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Medium of Tavern-expences,	L. 287 8 3
Entertainment of the Royal Boroughs,	149 19 5

Calling and admitting ministers,	27 17 10
Leith Races,	47 17 5

Total of these mediums, L. 513 3 0

## COPY LETTER, the CITY CHAMBERLAIN to the LORD PROVOST.

MY LORD,

Edinburgh, Dec. 6. 1784.

The Good Town was possessed of 3415 l. capital stock of the Royal Bank, which was disposed of as follows:

L. 300	20 Sept. 1765.	Mr William Ramsay purchased 300 l. of said stock for	L. 507 0 0
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1500	25 July 1776.	Mr Samuel Mitchelson purchased 1500 l. of said stock for	3301 10 0
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1000	7 Aug. 1776.	Messrs Mansfield, Ramsay, and Co. purchased 1000 l. of said stock for	2210 0 0
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615	23 Jan. 1778.	Mr John Gordon purchased 615 l. of said stock for	1537 10 0
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L. 3415 capital.	L. 7556 price.
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I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

(Signed) HUGH BUCHAN





# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, February 2.

MR. COURTOWN reported that his Majesty had been on with their addresses of the day before, and would ve directions accordingly.

James Gordon, Esq; took the oaths and his seat for Stockridge. As did William Weddel, Esq; for the borough of Malton.

Mr. Hughson, from the Exchequer, presented accounts of taxes. Ordered them to be printed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for leave to bring in a bill for confining the trade of bread, flour, and live cattle between the United States of America and Newfoundland to British ships; which was referred to a Committee, and leave given to bring in the same.

Lord Beauchamp then moved, that an account of the expenses attending the militia from the year 1765 to 1775, distinguishing each year, be laid before the House. This, he observed, was a matter of some consequence to the public, and deserved the attention of that House. He hoped, therefore, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to whom he particularly addressed himself on this occasion, would have no objection to it.

The Chancellor replied, that he had no objection to the motion; it was a question, therefore, of very great importance, but he wished it not to be brought forward till there should be a fuller attendance of gentlemen to discuss it. He could not at this period appoint any particular day for its introduction; but the noble Lord might rest assured, that he would embrace the very first opportunity, after the business which now and for some time must occupy the time of his Majesty's servants. It was a question that deserved much consideration, and the best time for agitating such a question would be when Gentlemen's occupations at home would render it convenient for them to attend, and give it that attention which a matter of such importance deserved.

Mr. Steel proposed, by way of amendment, that the charges of clothing, &c. &c. be added to the noble Lord's motion.

Lord Beauchamp said he had no objection to the amendment, but he thought it included in the words of the motion. The latter was then made agreeable to the amendment, and afterwards agreed to.

Mr. Sawbridge said he had a petition in his hand, which he begged leave to read to the House. This was the petition of Captain Sutherland; and stated, that the charges of holding a secret correspondence, while he was Judge of the Admiralty in Minorca, with Dr. Franklin, alleged against him in a petition of General Murray's, presented last session, were fallacious and ill-founded; that such charges were highly injurious to him; yet that the petitioner was so far from wishing to avoid an enquiry into the above transaction, that he most ardently wished it; and if it did not appear that the dreadful situation which he was then in, justified his application to Dr. Franklin, or that the letter contained expressions that could countenance the charges in General Murray's petition, he wished to meet the punishment he should deserve, which, let it be what it may, would be to him less grievous than to labour under the imputation of so great a crime, &c.

The Hon. Alderman then moved that said petition lie on the table.

This was followed by Mr. Dempster, who observed, that General Murray having, at the close of the last session, moved for leave to withdraw his petition; that the petition of Mr. Sutherland, then presented against that of Gen. Murray, fell of course to the ground: He thought, therefore, the present petition would be useless, as there was no charge now against the petitioner.

The question that the said petition be brought up being put, it was negatived.

Col. Fitzpatrick presented a petition, signed by the Electors of Westminster, complaining of the oppression and hardships they now suffer, in consequence of having no representatives in Parliament, &c. &c. He said, that from the plan of making the defective state of our representation more perfect, intended to be introduced by the late Government, he understood that the most sanguine hopes of success. He then moved that the petition be taken into consideration on Friday next, which was seconded by Mr. Sheridan, and agreed to.

Mr. Burke next rose with a design to give notice of an intended motion; but, previous thereto, begged that the journal of that House, on the 3d of May 1782, directing the recall of Sir Elijah Impey from India, might be read. This brought up the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who asked the Hon. Gentleman if he thought that the business which he then meant to introduce would take up much time, or was likely to bring on a tedious debate; if it was he would beg leave to bring on the motion of Supply first. The prolixity, he said, which the Hon. Gentleman observed on the motions he usually brought forward had led the House into a debate of unusual length, and thereby prevented the attendance of Gentlemen to a discussion which undoubtedly required a full attendance; he meant the navy supplies, which, in his opinion, ought to have the preference; and unless the Hon. Gentleman would consent to waive his intended motion, he should be under the disagreeable necessity of moving the order of the day.

Mr. Burke, with much warmth, entered into a defence of his character from the imputation of prolixity, observing that public grievances, which the motion he intended to make complained of, ought to have the preference of any motion whatever, that of the supplies not excepted.

Mr. Fox said, that his Hon. Friend did not intend then to make any motion, but merely to give notice of one; and perhaps, when the question he had to put was heard, the answer he should receive would preclude the necessity of a motion.

The Attorney-General said, that if the Hon. Gentleman would agree to postpone his intended motion till after the journals should be read, and content himself with barely giving notice, without further deliberation on the subject, he would answer for it that his Right Hon. Friend would not have the least objection to it.

On this the Journals were read, after which Mr. Burke asked if Sir Elijah Impey was to return again to the East Indies, to fill the situation he held previous to his being called home. If reports were to be credited, he was informed, and from very good authority, that Sir Elijah Impey was to return to India. He wished therefore to know whether it was true or not.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that he was not competent to say whether Sir Elijah Impey was to return to India or not; and here ended this business.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge gave notice, that when the call of

the House should take place he should move for leave to bring in a bill for appointing Commissioners to revalue the landed property of the kingdom, in order to an equalization of the land-tax.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Gilbert in the Chair, when

Mr. Brett moved, that 18,000 men, including 3620 marines, be employed in the service of the navy for the year 1783.

Lord Surrey said, that he was happy to see that plan of economy, so much recommended by his Majesty, now take place; no man was a greater advocate for it than himself; however, he wished to hear and see it all take place in the military as well as navy; nay more, for the navy was the great strength of this country; and, indeed, were he inclined to favour any additional expence to be incurred on this nation, it was to that alone he would give the preference.

Major Scott also expressed himself very happy to see a plan adopted which promised so much benefit. This led him to the subject of Indian affairs, where, according to the Major, economy has taken place, and produced a defultory conversation between him, Mr. Francis, and Mr. Burke, both of whom spoke in reply to the Major.

The cry of Question, Question, then became vociferous, but Mr. Gilbert wishing to act agreeably to all parties, permitted Mr. James Johnston (who had risen once before to speak, but had been prevented by Mr. Burke) to say a few words.

Sir James approved of the plan of economy, and said he could not sit silent, and withhold his tribute of applause from those who introduced it. We were now at peace, and without that and good economy this country could not expect to flourish. The question was then put, and carried.

Mr. Brett next moved, that each man be allowed four pounds per month, which being also agreed to, the House resumed, and adjourned.

From the London Papers, Feb. 3.

LONDON.

To the Honourable the COMMONS of GREAT BRITAIN in Parliament assembled.

The HUMBLE PETITION of the several persons, whose names are hereunto subscribed, ELECTORS of the city and liberty of WESTMINSTER, in behalf of themselves, and many other Electors of the said city and liberty, SHeweth,

THAT, notwithstanding the Parliament is now assembled in its second session, after a long recess, the city of Westminster, equally to the surprise and concern of your petitioners, is still without any representatives in parliament.

That, at the opening of the present Parliament, after the electors of Westminster, according to the exigency of the King's writ for meeting his people in Parliament on the 18th day of May last, and conformably to law and ancient usage, had duly chosen two citizens to represent the same, the said electors were, by an act equally illegal and unprecedented, deprived of their just and valuable right to a share in the legislation of their country, through their representatives, chosen into the Commons House of Parliament; the High Bailiff of Westminster, though solemnly called upon, having refused to make any return of citizens.

That your petitioners, impressed with a high sense of the value of that branch of the Legislature, which they have been taught to consider as the natural guardian of the rights of the people, from whom it derives its power, and to whom it is accountable for the execution of the trust, could not behold, without great indignation, an attempt so insulting to the dignity of Parliament, which has been thereby rendered maimed and incomplete in its constitution, as well in direct contradiction to the King's writ of summons for meeting his people in a full Parliament, as to the manifest degradation of the character and importance of that august assembly. Nor can your petitioners, consistently with their duty to themselves, with a just regard to the common rights of their fellow subjects, and what they owe to their posterity, omit any proper occasion to express their honest sentiments; and still, as free men, though deprived of the sacred distinction which makes men free, prefer their just complaints against a proceeding so unprecedented in the annals of Parliament, to full of danger in its example, and which is not a more grievous injury to the interests and privileges of the citizens of Westminster, than utterly subversive of the rights of the whole constituent body of this country.

That the salutary wisdom and honest vigilance of the House of Commons to check the progress of corruption, and to guard against the influence of the Ministers of the Crown, in the elections of members to serve in Parliament, will have become altogether fruitless, if it may happen that, after electors shall have freely and independently, a new and extraordinary device may be resorted to, by means of which it may be in the power of those who by secret and corrupt management may obtain, an undue influence over a returning officer, to exclude from Parliament, and to subject to an expence, which might be ruinous to the most ample fortune, under the pretence of a scrutiny, any person the extension of whose abilities may be peculiarly necessary to the interests of his country, but whose attachment to the true principles of the constitution may have rendered him an object of extraordinary persecution.

That there never was a period in which the presence and assistance of the members of Parliament was more essential to the peace and prosperity of the city of Westminster.

That, during the last session of Parliament, besides, many important regulations of trade and revenue, various new and burthensome taxes, to the amount of near a million per annum, were imposed on the nation; a very considerable part whereof hath been, and must continue to be paid by this city.

That your petitioners have always understood it to be a fundamental principle in the constitution of this Government, that the money of the subject could not be taken without his consent; a position which would have more sound than sense or meaning, if the opportunity of giving their voices in the grant of money could be withheld from those places which are invested with the privilege of sending members to Parliament. This dear and inestimable privilege, however it may have been disregarded in the imposition of the late taxes upon the City of Westminster, where they had an opportunity of giving or withholding their consent, your petitioners yet CLAIM and INSIST UPON, as their indubitable right; and the heavy grievance, of which they complain, will indeed be severely aggravated, if suffered to remain during any farther part of the present most important session of Parliament, in which objects of the deepest concern-

ment to all his Majesty's subjects, and peculiarly interesting to those in whom the rights of representation are vested, have been announced to be brought forward, under a solemn call for the strict attendance of all the representatives of the people.

That the necessity for regulating and amending the police of the City of Westminster is universally felt, and loudly calls for immediate attention. And to whom, in this, as in all other Parliamentary business, in which the Citizens of Westminster are particularly interested, is it natural for them to look to for counsel and assistance, but to those whom they had chosen to represent them in Parliament?

That your petitioners are advised, and have heard with great satisfaction, that efficacious measures are likely to be proposed early in the present session of Parliament, under the auspices of one of the most confidential servants of the Crown, to meliorate the present defective state of the representation of the united kingdom. But your petitioners humbly presume to suggest, that it will appear but little consistent with professions of future purity and reform in the representation of the Commons, to suffer the actual and subsisting representation to remain curtailed and imperfect, even according to its present form, and to permit, with silence and impunity, a deep and dangerous wound to be given to those first principles of the constitution, upon which alone a free and independent Parliament can be founded.

That at a time when the city of Westminster is entertaining the most sanguine expectation of the extension and security of their inherent and dearest rights, the city of Westminster should, without any act of delinquency even alleged, be suffering the penalties of actual disfranchisement. And your petitioners are more forcibly led to this consideration, by reflecting that the representation of Westminster is not merely nominal and substantial, like that of boroughs, where there are few electors, or where, under the appearance of an election, an hereditary right to a seat is preferred in a family, or assigned at pleasure (an evil which your petitioners humbly presume will be a main object of attention in the proposed reform); but involve in it the dearest interests and most important concerns of many thousand citizens, inhabitants of this extensive, populous, and flourishing City.

That the scrutiny which is still carrying on in the city of Westminster hath lasted for a period of nearly eight months; and that, judging by the progress already made, it appears extremely probable that, should it proceed with the same pace, (and your petitioners do not understand that any complaint hath been made of undue delay) the present Parliament may be advanced to its last session by the time the High Bailiff has decided on his poll.

That your petitioners are well informed that every prediction of the futility, insignificance, expence, and injustice, which must attend the proceedings of such a Court, hath been abundantly verified by the event: but your petitioners forbear any detail of the progress or consequences of such a measure, the origin and principle of which they solemnly protest against, as contrary to the spirit and practice of the constitution, to the plainest provisions both of common and statute law, and to the rights and privileges of the Electors of Great Britain.

For the same reason your petitioners forbear to meddle with the motives, reasons, or imaginations, alleged by the High Bailiff of Westminster in defence of his conduct; or with the claims and pretensions of the respective candidates. But your petitioners do humbly pray that this Honourable House will immediately take such measures as shall restore to the city of Westminster its undoubted right of having its Representatives in Parliament; there being no farther or other relief suited to the nature of the injury complained of in the premises, or which can be satisfactory to your petitioners.

Their Majesties were attended to the play on Thursday evening by nine of their Royal offspring; the Princess Royal, Princess Augusta, Sophia, Princess Elizabeth, and the two youngest Princesses, with their attendants, in the box to the right of the King's; Prince Edward, Prince Ernest Augustus, and the two youngest Princes, in the Prince of Wales's box. The whole forming a group, in point of beauty and number, scarcely to be equalled in the family of any subject—unparalleled in the Courts of Europe.

Extract of a letter from Lynne, Jan. 26. A Dutch smuggler was chased into Lynne-Deep on Monday evening, by the Pigmy sloop of 16 guns. On taking possession of her, the cargo turned out to be 27 tons of tea, and 320 apkers of brandy and gin. The smugglers were on the coast, ready to remove off the articles, if success had attended. The officers of the revenue have requested the assistance of the Light Horse, as the banditti are become very desperate.

Extract of a letter from Harwich, Jan. 26. About four o'clock this afternoon, a boat, with twenty men, stole from his Majesty's cutter the Rambler, now lying here, most of them armed with large bludgeons, and one of them frust. Several times at the mate of the Richard brig, (who had the night before rescued himself from one of his comrades, who, without the least provocation, struck at people, who were his equals), whereupon four of the Richard's to his assistance, and a desperate affray ensued, which terminated in favour of the latter; and seven of the cutters people, who began the riot, are committed to prison; search is making after the rest.

PRICE OF STOCKS, FEB. 3.  
Bank Stock, 117 a 110.  
3 per cent Stock, 88 1/2 a 89 a 88 1/2.  
4 per cent Ann. 1777, 73 1/2 a 74.  
5 per cent. con. stut, 56 1/2 a 56.  
3 per cent. red. 37 a 36 1/2.  
3 per cent. 1736, stut.  
Long Ann. stut, 17 3/4 a 18 1/4 a 18 1/4.  
Short Ann. 1778, 12 1/2 a 13 1/4.  
South Sea Stock, —  
3 per cent Old Ann. —  
Ditto New Ann. 45 1/2 a 46.  
Ditto 1771, stut.  
India Stock, —  
3 per cent. Ann. —  
India Bonds, paid, —  
Ditto unpaid, 2 disc.  
Exchequer Bills, —  
Navy Bills, 134 1/2 disc.  
3 per cent. Scrip. —  
4 per cent. Scrip. —  
Omnia, 1 disc.  
Prizes, 1 disc.

WIND AT DEAL, FEB. 3. N. E.

## EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 3.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY.

"The House being formed about three o'clock, the Commissioners of the Customs delivered in at the bar several papers, the titles of which were read, and ordered to lie on the table for the inspection of the members.



Mr Gilbert, Chairman of the Committee of Supply, brought up the resolution agreed to by them the preceding day, for granting 18,000 seamen, including 3225 marines, at 41. per man, per month, for thirteen months, which resolution was read twice, and agreed to, without any debate or observation thereon.

Lord Surrey took the present opportunity of troubling the House on the subject of the Cricklade petition. His Lordship observed, that when the matter was laid last before the House, he understood, from what was then said, that the said petition would be heard in the order that the undetermined petitions were left at the close of last session. Some of the members crying out "read," his Lordship repeated, that he understood that the petition was to be *heard*, and not *read*, and wished to be informed by the Speaker whether it was so or not.

The Speaker observed, that there had been but two Parliaments since the passing Mr Grenville's bill; and that having examined the journals, for the purpose of informing himself on the subject, it appeared to be the practice to leave such petitions as might be left undetermined at the end of a session to be read in the order they stood, and the House thereupon to appoint a convenient day for giving them a hearing.

The Noble Lord then informed the House, that he had been given to understand, that if the hearing was kept fixt to the 10th of February, it would be almost impossible for the petitioners to bring their witnesses to town. The Noble Lord therefore begged leave to move, that the hearing of the petition should accordingly be postponed till the 8th of March.

Mr Leveson objected to it on the ground of there having been no exceptions taken to the day when fixt. Some of the witnesses, the Honourable Gentleman knew, were in town; and the others, he did not doubt, might be procured by the 10th of February. The Honourable Gentleman also conceived a very great injustice would be done in postponing the day, as sundry of the freeholders had preferred a third petition, and had no opportunity of declaring their satisfaction or dissatisfaction of the delay proposed.

The motion being put, a division was demanded thereon, upon which there appeared for the motion 32, and against it 42.

The House came to a determination to resolve itself into a Committee, the next day, of Ways and Means.

The Lords met to day, but no business came before them.

A good deal of entertainment is expected to-morrow, on the examination of the High Bailiff of Westminster, at the bar of the Commons, respecting the late election of that city; as the old gentleman is then to give an account of the history of the business of the Westminster scrutiny, and which no doubt will be not a little heightened by the appearance, at the same time, of Mr Hargrave, the late assessor, and Mr Murphy the present assessor; the one the immediate friend of Mr Fox, and the other the professed advocate of the ministerial candidate.

On the 2d instant, died here, William Smith of Forre, Esq; On Friday last, died here, Miss Agnes Kerr, daughter of Andrew Kerr, Esq; eldest son of Sir William Kerr of Greenhead, Baronet.

The Thames, from Borrowstounness to London, was spoke with going into Yarmouth Roads the 28th ult. all well.

The Unity, James Grindlay, is arrived at Borrowstounness from London.

The Onslowburgh cutter, Captain James Kidd commander, has brought into Leith harbour as a prize, the Jean, Cumming, loaded with spirits, &c.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, Feb. 5.

"Sunday, at noon, a storm of snow came from the south, afterwards it shifted to the east, at night it got full north, with a most violent wind, which lasted till next morning, when it greatly subsided; a severe frost then set in, which has continued ever since, and the Tyne, above bridge, is again closed up; but happily we hear of no material damage at sea. The snow fell very deep in several parts of the country, and the Hexham road was rendered impassable for two days; so that the carriers from Carlisle, which generally arrive here on the Tuesdays, did not come in till Thursday; and the Barnard-cattle carriers, which should have been here yesterday, are not yet arrived.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Jan. 27.

"This day, at one o'clock, Mr Magee, proprietor, and now the registered printer of the Dublin Evening Post, was brought up to the Court of King's Bench, on the attachment issued against, and executed upon him, last term.—Mr Magee's counsel, Mr M. Smith, Mr Curran, Mr Forbes, and Mr Emmet, moved the Court, that he should be committed to the New Prison, rather than the Four Courts Marshalsea, which at present was so exceedingly crowded, that no apartment could be had, that was not before occupied by six, eight, or ten persons.

"The commitment was then made out, that Mr Magee should be in the custody of the Sheriffs of Dublin, and Mr Justice Robinson immediately specified—in the New Prison—to which he was conveyed by the Sheriffs.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, February 1.

"Mr Wyvil, president of the convention, arrived himself on York, and the gentleman to whom Mr Pitt's bill arrived here from London, empowered by the Quintuple Alliance, and other constitutional conventions, to propose a conjunction, on a solid basis of all the Reformers in Great Britain and Ireland.

One of the documents with which Mr Pitt was furnished, when in London, by Mr Pitt, has, by chance, fallen into the hands of one of our correspondents, and of whose authenticity we cannot retain the least doubt.—It contains, amongst a variety of other matter, the following remarkable instructions: Dublin Even. Post.

"You shall not bring in any business to the House of Commons, unless you can procure a Knight of the shire (if possible one who has no employment under Government) to move it; and another of the same description to second it; or at least a citizen.

"You shall not let any Government question be put in the House, unless you have a majority of three to two, and in that majority at least three Knights of the shire, and two citizens, who have not places under Government.

"You shall not suffer the Commissioners of the revenue to speak first or second on any question, unless you can procure no body else to rise."

How far our Secretary will be able to comply with the above, is hard to tell; if he does not, the Rutland Administration will be one of the most contemptible that ever governed this country.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.  
HOUSE OF COMMONS.  
MONDAY, January 31.  
The House of Commons met pursuant to adjournment.  
A number of public accounts were laid before the House, their titles read, and ordered to lie upon the table, for the perusal of the members.

The speech of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant being read, in compliance with the order of the day.

Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, That a supply be granted to his Majesty, and that the House do to-morrow take that supply into consideration.

The same Gentleman presented a petition from the cotton manufacturers, praying the assistance of Parliament for the encouragement of their trade.

The order for the call of the House was adjourned to Monday February 7.

The Honourable Mr Hewitt presented a petition from the cotton manufacturers of the town of Belfast, praying encouragement.

Sir J. Parnell moved for leave, to bring in a bill for the encouragement of the woollen manufacture of Ireland. This he said he wished to effect by internal regulations only.

Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer seconded the motion.

The Right Honourable L. Gardiner observed, that he had intended to have brought the consideration of the woollen manufacture before the House upon the broadest basis, such as would promise every relief that could be desired; and wished not to be precluded from it by any other member.

Sir J. Parnell replied, that he did not intend or wish to interfere with the Right Honourable Gentleman's intention. He had already mentioned, that his bill went no farther than to internal regulations; which, though he wished particularly to benefit the Queen's county, yet he would extend to the whole kingdom in general—one great point of regulation was the establishment of public markets for the sale of the cloths. It was those that had so greatly served the linen branch, and he doubted not would be of equal advantage to that of the woollen. In the progress of the bill, he should be very glad of the assistance of the Right Honourable member, or any other Gentleman in the House.

Mr Gardiner said, he had the woollen manufacture so much at heart, that he would gladly assist in any thing that could serve it, though it did not go as far as he could wish. For that end, he would wish to introduce a staple, and establish a proper number of wool staplers, in order to fix the standard and quality.

Leave was given to bring in a bill, and Sir John Parnell and Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer, ordered to prepare the same.

Mr Secretary of State (Hutchinson) presented a petition from the workers of wire in the city of Cork, complaining of the act passed last Session, laying a restraining duty on foreign wire.

The Right Hon. Mr Gardiner said, he had a petition in his hand of a quite contrary nature. It was from the wool-combers, sciblers, and manufacturers of Dublin; they all agreed that German wire was not so good for their use as that made in Ireland, which though at present a little dearer is infinitely better.

Both petitions were received.

Mr Forbes moved for accounts of all persons who had been put on the civil or military establishments of this kingdom, from October 1777, to the present time.—Ordered accordingly.

Mr Secretary Orde acquainted the House, that he had intended to have stated as to-morrow the commercial regulations proposed between Great Britain and Ireland, but on looking over the materials, he found some papers were necessary, which he could not immediately procure; he should therefore beg the indulgence of the House for a few days, and the order was adjourned till Saturday next.

Lord Charles Fitzgerald gave notice, that he intended soon to bring the business of ATTACHMENTS before the House, to receive a solemn discussion. He did not intend to use any surprise, and therefore threw out the idea now, that gentlemen may turn it in their minds, and should give proper and sufficient notice of the day when the motion shall be made.

Mr Corry moved, that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the Newry inland navigation.—Ordered accordingly.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

S I R,

I have seen a good many publications respecting the proposed plan of building a fourth bridge. My intention at present is not to enter into the merits of what has been urged either for or against this bridge. It is intended to give importance to the Heritors and Inhabitants both of the Old and New Towns, as well as to those of Leith, Canongate, and the South Districts. It therefore well merits the serious consideration of all concerned. Hitherto matters have been kept very private; nor is it yet known, unless to a few of the favourite junto, what are the real intentions of the proposers of this bill. I would therefore humbly suggest, that the heads of it may have it in their power to look after it, before it is too late. It is well known no private bill can be given in to Parliament after the 8th March next. If, therefore, the intended bill is not forthwith printed, the public will have too good reason to suspect, that something is intended that dare not be avowed; and that the publication of it is purposely delayed, in order to its being hurried through Parliament, without giving those concerned an opportunity of considering it. Indeed, if there is no private political views to serve by this bill, the present set of Magistrates will have more merit than most of their predecessors on similar occasions.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, FEB. 4. Fortitude, Cruickshanks, from Hull, with bark, &c.; Endeavour, Dunnet, from Skye, with kelp; Mercury, Simpson, from Dunbar, with grain.

SALE OF SPIRITS, WINES, &c.

WALTER AITCHISON, at his Warehouse, head of Edinburgh Wynd, Lawmarket, Edinburgh, has on hand a large quantity of SPIRITS, WINES, &c. and selling them as under, viz.

Best Double Rum,	9s.	Holland's Gin,	10s. 6d.
Dood ditto ditto,	8s. 6d.	Good ditto,	5s. 4d.
Single ditto,	8s. 6d.	Strong Proof Aquavinta,	3s. 6d.
Brandy,	8s.	Good ditto,	3s. 4d.
Good ditto,	6s.		

PORT WINE 20s. per dozen, with bottles.  
SHERRY WINE 20s. per ditto, with bottles.

SEVILLE ORANGES for MARMALADE;  
CHINA ORANGES, LEMONS, and WINE.  
JUST arrived by the Prince William, Captain Ramsay, in a very quick passage of twenty-two days from San Lúcar;  
SEVILLE ORANGES in the highest perfection for MARMALADE;  
CHINA ORANGES and LEMONS in chests and half chests;  
ZERRY and SHERRY WINE in butts;  
To be sold by CHARLES COWAN, Merchant in Leith, or orders may be sent to his Tea and Paper Warehouse in Edinburgh.  
As the fruits are in very fine order, the prices moderate, and the quantity small, those who please to purchase will be so good as apply soon.

DISTILLERY LAW.  
A GENERAL MEETING upon the late act of Parliament for licensing small stills, is to be held at Edinburgh, with in the Royal Exchange Collection, upon Wednesday the 16th current, at one o'clock afternoon.  
It is requested that all concerned will attend.  
February 7. 1785.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.  
WHEREAS the Masters of Arts in the University of Glasgow have, in conformity with a Petition to the King, and have prepared Letters to the Secretary of State, to the Lord Advocate, to the Marquis of Graham Chancellor of the University, and to the Duke of Hamilton, who are the founders of the College;—In which petition they complain of great injustice, and pray for a Royal visitation. And whereas there may be Masters of Arts to whom this is unknown, notice is hereby given to the said Masters of Arts, That the said Petition may be subscribed by them between twelve and two o'clock, on the 9th instant; and on that day to be brought in the room No. 1. of the Tontine Tavern, in Glasgow.

AND,  
Whereas most of the Students in the said University, who are natives of the Kingdom of Scotland, have subscribed a Petition to the King, and have prepared Letters to the Right Honourable Lord Advocate, to the Marquis of Graham, to the Secretary of State, and to the Duke of Hamilton, in which Petition they state their grievances, and pray for a Royal visitation:—Notice is hereby given, That if there are any Irish Students who are desirous to subscribe the said Petition, they will find it in the said place, and at the same time as above mentioned.

AND,  
Whereas a very great number of Students of every denomination in the said University, have subscribed a Petition to the King, and have prepared Letters to the said Right Honourable Lord Advocate, to the Marquis of Graham, to the Secretary of State, and to the Duke of Hamilton, in which Petition they state their grievances, and pray for a Royal visitation:—Notice is hereby given to all Students in the said University, That the said Petition may be subscribed in the same place, and at the same time as above mentioned, and before notaries public. And all such are desired to observe, that this is the second Petition to the King from the Students of every denomination, the first being kept in Glasgow for the benefit of Mr K—, and of such as have followed his example; and a greater number having subscribed this Petition than has subscribed the first.

AND,  
Whereas at a Meeting of the said Masters of Arts, in the Tontine Tavern, on the 5th instant, to which came Professors, and Assistants-Professors, and others, who (contrary to the deed of donation, and to the nature of the meetings of the Masters of Arts, since the year 1707, when the said Petition was presented to the King for a Royal visitation, and against the above advertisements. And whereas a great number of the Masters of Arts who were in possession of the deed of donation (having entered a protest against their whole procedure, as being unjust), constituted themselves into a legal meeting in another room; they appoint notice of this to be inserted in the newspapers, to guard against misrepresentations which may be made there, or otherwise; it being obvious, that these great dissensions, and the Professors declared aversion to a visitation, are two additional proofs that a Royal visitation is absolutely necessary.

AND,  
Whereas misrepresentations have been made with regard to the minutes of the said Masters of Arts, which were held in the said Tontine Tavern, notice is hereby given, That the minutes of the said Masters of Arts, with an account of the treatment which they have received from the majority of the Faculty of the College, will be published by Mr Menzies, on Wednesday next.

ALAN HUMPHREYS, Printer, M.A.  
JOHN WILSON, Clerk, M.A.  
FEB. 7. 1785.

PRINTING-HOUSE & DWELLING-HOUSE.  
T O L E T  
IN tack, for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, that Daniel-House in Merim's Wynd, and lately occupied as a Printing-House by Gordon and Neill, Printers in Edinburgh, large enough to admit of carrying on that branch to a considerable extent. The tenant's entry may be immediately if he chooses it, or at the term of Whitsunday next; and he may have a Dwelling-House immediately below.  
For further particulars inquire at James Buchan writer to the signet.

SALE of OAK WOODS in PERTH SHIRE.  
T O B E S O L D by public roup, within the house of James Stuart vintner in the village of Comrie, upon Friday the 25th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon.  
The whole of the OAK WOODS growing upon the lands of Comrie, lying within the parish thereof, and county of Perth. These woods are of a proper age, and in a very thriving condition; the access and communication to them are easy, and by good roads. They are situated in the neighbourhood of Crieff, and within fifteen miles of Perth.  
John Reid wright at Comrie, will show the woods, and inform as to further particulars.

HOUSES FOR SALE  
In the Broad Wynd, Leith.  
T O B E S O L D by private Bargain, that TENEMENT of LAND on the North side of the Broad Wynd, Leith, lately built by the deceased Ebenezer Hanna, Shipmaster in Leith, called HANNA'S COURT, consisting of three stories, with a large fire on the ground floor, and a cellar underneath.  
Each flat of this tenement consists of two rooms and kitchen, with coal cellars and other conveniences, all fitted up in the neatest manner; they are remarkably well, and are presently possessed by good tenants, at 25l. 14s. Sterling of yearly rent.  
The progress of works, which is complete and clear, and the rental, are to be seen in the hands of Edward Bruce clerk to the signet, who will inform as to other particulars.

LEVEN BLEACHFIELD.  
JOHN RAE, Bleacher to Mr STARR, lays down Cloth as soon as the season permits, and bleaches at the prices following, viz.  
All plain Linen, yard wide or under, wrought in a  
900 reed or under at 2d. halfp.  
1000 and 1100, 3d.  
1200 and 1300, 3d. halfp.  
1400 and 1500, 4d.  
1600, and all above, at 4d. halfp.  
Diapers, Long Linens, and Cambricks, 3d. halfp.  
Dumfries, 4d. halfp.  
All above yard wide in proportion.  
Cloth for this Field is taken in by  
Robert Plenderleath, Bridge-Street,  
J. Elder and Co. Luckenbooths,  
David Forrest greengrocer, Pottermow,  
James Aiklay, clerk to the Weigh-house, Leith.  
Mrs Hillop, Prestonsman,  
William Bain merchant, Copier,  
John Withart merchant, St Andrews,  
George Wilkie weaver, Craib,  
John Cairns merchant, Anstruther,  
Mrs Horsburgh merchant, Pittreweem,  
Andrew Mackie merchant, St Monance,  
William Bruce weaver, Rly.  
David Reid vintner, Kilconquhar,  
Patrick Caird merchant, Collingburgh,  
James Henderson weaver, Dyfar,  
John Emond bookbinder, Kirkcaldy,  
Ballie Peden merchant, Kinghorn,  
David Knox merchant, Burntisland,  
Alexander Howie flaxdresser, Ceres,  
And at the Bleachfield.  
At all which places receipts will be given.



## NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of THOMAS GILCHRIST, Merchant in Stirling.

THE Meeting of said Creditors for receiving their first dividends of the bankrupt's effects, and giving such orders as they may judge necessary for the future management of his funds, is to be held within the Commissary Clerk's office in Stirling, on Monday the 11th day of April next, at noon, being the first lawful day after twelve calendar months from the date of the sequestration. In the mean time, those having interest, may see the state of the trustee's management, down to the 10th of January last, at his office. Not to be repeated.

## NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceased JOHN WATSON of Overmains. THE trustee for the said Creditors having pronounced a decree arbitral, dividing the price of the estate of Overmains, and other funds made effectual; notice is therefore given to the Creditors, that their dividends will begin to be paid by Walter Scott writer to the signet, upon Wednesday the 9th instant.

N. B. The representatives of such Creditors as are deceased, are desired to make up proper titles, before drawing their shares.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN the process of ranking and sale, at the instance of the Dukes of Douglas's trustees, against Mr Thomas Whyte, minister at Liberton, as representing the deceased James Whyte of Stockbrigs, his father; the Lord Alva, Ordinary to the ranking of the creditors, by interlocutor, dated 29th January last, ordained notice to be given, that the two following heritable debts have been discovered to belong to the bankrupt James Whyte, viz. A debt of 429l. Sterling for principal, with heritable security, over the forty-shilling land of Nether Cummer, lying in the parish of Lefmehago, and shire of Lanark, and which belonged to Edward Maxwell or O'Connell, contained in a heritable bond by the said Edward Maxwell, to the above-mentioned James Whyte, dated 7th February 1753, and in the instrument of feisin following thereon.—And also, another debt of 161l. Sterling of principal, with heritable security over the above lands, contained in another heritable bond by the said Edward Maxwell to the above-mentioned James Whyte, dated 9th August 1754, and in the instrument following thereon, in favour of James Whyte; and which debts are more particularly specified in the said bonds and instruments. O. M. KIRKPATRICK, Clerk.

## BLEACHFIELD in the County of Fife,

TO BE SOLD.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 9th day of February next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The following SUBJECTS, which belonged to the deceased William Carrick, bleacher in Strathmiglo, viz.

The Houses, Office-houses, Yard, and Lands of BANKWELL, and haugh and portion of land adjoining thereto, for several years occupied as a Bleachfield, and the machinery erected thereon, lying adjacent to the town of Strathmiglo, and county of Fife, on the north side of the water of Miglo.—Also, Four Acres and a half of land, lying opposite on the other side of the river.

These subjects are remarkably well situated for carrying on the business, either of bleaching or of printing, being in a populous part of the county of Fife, within four miles of the port of Newburgh; and there is plenty of water running close by, of a very soft quality.

If the subjects are not sold, they will be let for one year, upon such terms as can be agreed upon.

The progress of writs are in the hands of William Finlayson, writer in Edinburgh; the subjects may be seen, by calling at the Bleachfield, or David Wilson in Strathmiglo.

Such of the creditors of William Carrick, or of the copartners of Carrick and Road, bleachers in Strathmiglo, as have not acceded to the trustee-deed executed by William Carrick, will please do so directly, by themselves or doers, and transmit exact notes of their debts to the said William Finlayson.

## FOR PORT ROSEWAY AND BOSTON,

## INDUSTRY,

JOHN HUNTER Master,

Will be ready to take on board goods at Greenock, by the 8th instant, and clear to sail by 1st March. The Industry is a stout British built vessel, and has good accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to George Brown and Co. or Alexander Warrand, Glasgow, and the master at Greenock.

## For WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA,

## The Brigantine, Nancy and Jean,

JOHN MACDONALD Master,

Is now ready to take in Goods at Greenock, and will positively be clear to sail by the 10th current.

Apply to Mr James Robertson, Glasgow, or Fleming, M'Alister and Company, Greenock. February 1. 1785.

## FOR CHARLESTOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA,

## The Ship NORTH CAROLINA,

NEIL M'NEIL Master:

Will be ready to take in goods by the 15th, and to sail by the 25th current.

This vessel has good accommodation for passengers. Apply to Mr Robertson, Merchant Bank, Glasgow, or Flemings, M'Alister and Company, Greenock. GREENOCK, FEBRUARY 1. 1785.

## For Montego Bay, Green Island, and

## Jamaica,

(To call at Kingston, if encouraging freight offers)

## The Ship OCEAN,

JOHN BURR Master,

Is now ready at Greenock to receive goods on board, and will be clear to sail by the 20th February.

For freight or passage apply to Malcom Ritchie, and Leitch, in Greenock.

## FOR GRENADA, to call at TOBAGO,

The UNION, Duncan M'Naught Master,

Now ready to take in goods at Greenock, and will be clear to sail by the 20th February.

## FOR ST KITTS,

THE FORTITUDE, James Leitch Master,

Now taking goods on board at Greenock, and will be clear to sail by the 1st of March.

For freight or passage by the above vessels, apply to Alexander Houston, and Co. in Glasgow, or Malcom Ritchie, and Leitch, in Greenock.

## FARM OF HALL-HILL-CRAIG

To be LET, and entered to at Michaelmas 1785.

THIS Farm consists of about 184 Scots acres, and lies in the parish of Newburn, and county of Fife. It is capable of great improvement, being a dry fall, which answers well for liming. And plenty of lime is to be had within five miles of the farm.

The conditions of the lease are to be seen in the hands of John Wauchope writer to the signet, and Alexander Russell tenant in Dunbarrie, who will show the marches of the farm.

## BY ADJOURNMENT.

## Lands in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TO BE SOLD, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, EDINBURGH, on Wednesday the 9th day of February 1785, between the hours of six and seven afternoon.

The estate of CORSOCK, in the parish of Parton, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of upwards of two thousand three hundred acres with the Superiority of the lands of Craichie.

The Estate holds of the Crown, and affords a freehold qualification in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and is rented at 221l. 5s. Sterling.

If the Estate does not sell in cumulo, it will be exposed in the following lots.

LOT I. Marnhoul, Upper and Nether Auchineveys, rented at 45l.

LOT II. Blackbarrie, as possessed by Samuel Douglas, rented at 39l.

LOT III. Ironmarnock, as possessed by John Lock, rented at 33l. 10s.

LOT IV. The Mains of Corsock, comprehending the Lands called the Loch of Corsock, with the Mill, Mill lands, Multure, and Sequels; and the Superiority of this lot, and of lots I, II, and III, and the lands of Craichie, rented at 103l. 15s.

On lot 4th is the mansion-house of Corsock, lying on the water of Urr, and a thriving wood fit for cutting, valued at 500l. The lands in this lot are all well inclosed, and subdivided with sufficient stone dykes, and are very improvable. The Loch of Corsock, consisting of twenty-one acres, may be drained at a small expense, and converted into good arable and meadow land; and there are appearances of marble in the loch, which will be a fund of improvement to the whole estate.

The teinds are valued, and a decret of sale obtained, which will be conveyed to the purchasers.

If lots I, II, and III, are sold separately, the purchasers will hold feu of the purchaser of lot 4th, for payment of one shilling of feu-duty yearly, with a duplication at the entry of each heir, or singular successor.

If lot 1st does not sell in cumulo, it will, if purchasers incline, be sold in three parcels, viz.

Parcel 1st, Marnhoul, rented at - - - - - L. 21 0 0

Parcel 2d, Upper Auchineveys, rented at - - - - - 14 0 0

Parcel 3d, Nether Auchineveys, rented at - - - - - 10 0 0

To be held feu as above, of the purchaser of lot 4th.

The whole of the lands will be out of lease at Whit Sunday 1785; and being let when the prices of cattle were very low, a considerable rise may be expected.

The progress of writs, conditions of sale, plan, and measurement of the lands, to be seen in the hands of William Campbell writer to the signet, to whom persons inclining to purchase may apply for further information.

Patrick M'George at Mains of Corsock, will show the lands.

A considerable part of the price will fall to be retained by the purchaser of the estate, if sold in cumulo, or with the purchaser of lot 4th if sold separately.

## JUDICIAL SALE OF

## LANDS and COAL in the Shire of AYR,

## BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO BE SOLD within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 24th day of February next, betwixt the hours of four and six in the afternoon.

The following Lots of the Lands and Estate which belonged to Messrs. ROBERT and WILLIAM ALEXANDERS, late Merchants in Edinburgh.

## LOT I.

The lands of Blackhock, Dalmellington, and Boggall, and teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Saint Quivox, and shire of Ayr, with some houses and lands at the Bridgehead of Ayr.

The rent payable by the tenants to the proprietor, is at present only 190l. 1s. 9d. 9-raths.

But the surplus rents payable by the subtenants, besides paying the above rent to the proprietor, amount to no less than 388l. 4s. 2d. 11-raths. Sterling.—And the leases of some of the most considerable farms expire at Martinmas 1789.

The proven value of the lands, being partly held of the Crown, and partly of a subject superior is - - - - - L. 8096 11 6 9-raths.

The coal in this estate is valued at - - - - - 6000 0 0

L. 14,096 11 6 9-raths.

This estate is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Ayr. The farms are well inclosed, and the houses in good condition. Regular books have been kept from which the produce of the coal, which is very considerable, may be seen by those intending to offer; and there is reason to believe, from its being so near to the port of Ayr and other circumstances, that the demand for home consumption, as well as for exportation, will increase greatly.

## LOT II.

The lands of Dumphold and Crothead, lying in the parish and shire of Ayr, were formerly exposed in one lot, but will now be exposed separately, as follows.

The lands of Dumphold, the proven rent whereof is - - - - - L. 80 0 0

From which there is payable to the Minister of Ayr for stipend 1 boll 6 pecks and 10-raths of a peck of bear, and 1 boll 5 pecks meal, which converted at 10 marks per bell is - - - - - L. 19 11

One half of feu-duty payable for the lands of Dumphold and Crothead, - - - - - 0 0 4

1 10 3

Which at twenty-three years purchase is - - - - - L. 78 9 9

The Lands of Crothead, the rent whereof is - - - - - L. 25 4 3

From which there is payable to the Minister of Ayr for stipend 9 one half pecks and 1-10th of hear, and 1 boll 3 one half pecks meal, which converted as above is, - - - - - L. 10 1

The other half of the feu-duty, - - - - - 0 0 4

1 0 5

Which at twenty-three years purchase is - - - - - L. 31 10 3

## LOT III.

The lands and barony of Underwood, lying in the parishes of Stair and Craigie, and shire of Ayr.

The proven rental thereof is - - - - - L. 199 2 7 9-raths

And being held of a subject superior, the proven value thereof, at 23 years purchase, is - - - - - L. 4580 0 10 3-raths

It consists of the following farms, all of which are very improvable:

1. Underwood Mains, containing 224 Scots acres, presently rented at 100l.

2. Wardnuck and Auldside, consisting of 224 Scots acres, and formerly rented at 35l.; but as the tack expired at Martinmas last, this farm may now be let at a very considerable advance of rent.

3. Fowtown, containing about 81 Scots acres, and paying at present 15l.

4. Hoghall, containing 92 Scots acres, and paying at present 20l.

5. Underhill and Dixon, containing 51 Scots acres, and paying at present 24l.

The articles of sale, plans of the several lands and progress, may be seen in the office of Mr Stevenson, depute-clerk of Session; and further information will be got by applying to John Pope, factor on the estate, and manager of the coal.

## SOAP WORK and UTENSILS,

To be exposed—Upset-price reduced.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Tuesday the 22d day of February 1785, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

One-Sixth part of a Scots acre of ground, or thereby, formerly part of the garden ground of the lands of Croftangry, lying within the parish of Canongate and Sheriffdom of Edinburgh, with the whole houses and buildings lately erected therein by Boggie, Morrison, and Company, late soap-boilers at Abbey-hill; and the whole utensils, and other articles in these buildings used by that company, in their business of soap-making.

These work-houses were all built within these four years, and, with the utensils, cost upwards of 1000l. and will now be exposed at the upset-price of 450l.

The ground, houses, and utensils may be seen any time before the sale, by applying to Mr Swinton Wright at Abbey-hill. And an inventory of the particulars, with the articles and conditions of roup, by applying to John Alexander writer at Dule's office, Edinburgh.

## SALE of LANDS in the County of FIFE.

TO BE SOLD by public roup and sale, within John's Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 23d of February next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of LATHOCKER, comprehending the mill and mill-lands thereof, the lands of Easter Morton, Hilledean, and Constable Creek, with the superiority of the lands of Wester Morton, all lying contiguous in the parish of Cameron, regality of St Andrew's, and shire of Fife.

This Estate consists of about 850 Scots acres, mostly arable, and capable of great improvement. The greatest part of it is at present let upon leases to sufficient tenants; so that the yearly rent of the whole, converting the virtual, kains, and carriages at the usual rates, is about 3281l. Sterling, free of all deductions, but including the rent of a lime-kiln presently set at 40l. The farm-buildings are all lately built, and are of great value.

There are many excellent teams of oxen and horses. They are at present set upon a lease for seven years, three of which will be run in the month of June next, when a breach is competent to the proprietors. The rent payable for the coal is 100l. certain, or one-sixth of the gross produce in the proprietor's option. The one-sixth for the last seven months amounts to 83l. 11s. 11d. Sterling, and the rent of the coal is not included in the above rental.

There is a mansion-house upon the estate, with a garden and well-stocked pigeon-house adjoining, and considerable plantations of fine timber about the house and other parts of the estate.

The whole estate holds of the Crown as coming in place of the Archbishop of St Andrew's, and is rated in the cess-books of the county at 417l. 6s. 8d. Scots.

As there is such plenty of coal and lime upon these lands, it is well known that they are capable of much improvement, as the soil is exceedingly good. They lie between three and four miles of the towns of St Andrew's and Cupar.

For the encouragement of offerers, the upset price will be only 6500l.

The title-deeds, conditions of sale, rental, and plan of the estate, are to be seen in the hands of Francis and John Andersons, writers to the signet, to whom, or to Mr John Hay accountant in Edinburgh, any person wishing to be informed of further particulars may apply.

## Sale of Lands in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TO BE SOLD by auction, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the ninth of March next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The following PARTS of the Lands and Estate belonging to Mr Thomson of Ingleston, in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I. The four-merk lands of MICKLEGLLEN and GLENEND, and the three-merk land of LITTLEGLLEN, all lying in the parish of Kirkmabreck. The free yearly rent of these lands, after deducting public burdens, is 121l. 6s. 4d. but it is well known in the country, that they will admit of a very considerable rise.

There is a good house of four rooms on a floor, with garden and offices-houses, on these lands.

The lands of Littlelleglen alone will entitle the purchaser to a freehold qualification in the stewartry, in consequence of an old return, and the lands of Micklelleglen stand rated in the valuation books at 165l.

LOT II. The twelve-merk land of old extent of BORNES, lying within the parishes of Kirkcudbright and Bogue.

These lands have been set at the yearly rent of 120l. upon a long lease, which expires at Whit Sunday next.

There has been offered, by a substantial tenant, 150l. upon a lease for nineteen years, over and above payment of the ministers stipends, school-salary, land-tax, and all other public burdens whatever.

The teinds, which are bishops teinds, are valued by an old decret of valuation, and almost exhausted by the minister's stipend.

This farm is reckoned one of the best in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, both in soil and situation. The upset price of it will be only 3300l.

These lands afford a freehold qualification in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

LOT III. The eight-merk lands of WHITESIDE and CALLSIDE, with the teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Anworth.

The present rent of these lands is 101l. Sterling, and the tenants pay the whole public burdens. They are held blench of the Crown, and are rated in the valuation books at 150l.

This lot will be set up at 2000l. Sterling, being only twenty years purchase of the present rent.

LOT IV. The Lands of FALBAE, lying in the parish of Kirkmabreck; the present free rent whereof is 24l. Sterling, and they are returned to a merk land of old extent, and will be exposed at 320l. Sterling.

Mr Adam Thomson, factor upon the estate, will show the lands.

For further particulars, persons desiring to purchase may apply to Francis and John Anderson, writers to the signet; and Mr David Russell, accountant in Edinburgh, has powers to conclude a private bargain.

## TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Estate of LAMANCA, which belonged to the late EARL OF DUNDONALD, and are now to be sold by the Trustees appointed by his Lordship, as shall be inserted in an after advertisement.

These lands lie in the parish of Newlands, in the county of Peebles, and are within fifteen measured miles of Edinburgh, from whence there is a turnpike road, which leads directly to Lamanca, and from thence is continued to the westward.

In old parish about a fourth part only is in tillage: the rest is cleared ground. The soil has been manured, and laid down with best limestone gravel. There is great plenty of excellent white hill fine white marble in these lands; as also many seams of coal, three of which have been pitted through, and can be drained with a level within in the grounds.

Iron ore has been lately discovered in different parts of these lands, which afford a prospect of very beneficial consequences to the proprietor of this estate.

There is a modern house and good offices on the estate, with a considerable quantity of valuable growing timber, of all different kinds, the youngest above forty years old.

The Lands of Lamanca hold of the Crown, and make up a freehold qualification for the election of a member of Parliament. Some small superiorities in the county of Peebles, which also belonged to the late Earl of Dundonald, and which were included in the same title-deeds with the estate of Lamanca, for completing the freehold qualification, will be sold at the same time.

The rental, title-deeds, and progress of writs, may be seen in the hands of Adam Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will be ready in the mean time, to give any information that may be desired by those who have a view of purchasing.

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